

The armistice, however, came too late to save the college football season.

It's a little early to be talking about the possibility of a world's series next year.

Revolution is apparently so easy that the Germans ought to have managed one long ago.

It is easy to guess who will be ranked as the world's greatest general by future historians.

The war is over, but there is still so much war work to be done that nobody loves a slacker.

For some families, use of the full four-pound sugar allotment would be wasteful extravagance.

Mr. Hohenzollern calls himself Count William. The rest of the world will call him no account.

Peace should not lessen the ardor of the owners of war gardens. Plan for the usual spring drive in 1919.

Ideas on how to reconstruct the world are no less numerous than those proposed for winning the war.

The danger is that some persons will put their patriotism away just as they have done their summer clothes.

Cigarette stubs led to the arrest of a robber, and yet some folk insist that no good can come from smoking.

It is also easy to foresee that reconstruction is going to be a badly over-used word in the months to come.

Uncle Sam has a lot of friends, and former enemies, over in Europe who will need much help in the next few years.

It will be proper enough to refer to it as the "late war," for we who were late getting into it were the deciding force.

But a radio telephone system between the house and the office might have the same disadvantage as the old party line.

Speaking of kings, the abdication of Albert of Belgium isn't requested by anybody. He's a sort of king of hearts for civilization.

Doctor Solf does not seem to know what he wants, except that he does not want to do what the allies have decided he must do.

Deposed royal personages can still gratify their taste for the gorgeous by becoming doormen in the Swiss hotels where they lodge.

Gas mask factories are closed and peach stones are no longer collected. One of the world's nightmares is gone, let us hope, forever.

Settlement of the varied questions that will come before the international peace conference will require a commission of Solomons.

People of former monarchies will have a much better appetite for permanent peace after their everyday appetite for food has been appeased.

In the event of a restoration of the railroads to private ownership, some of the returning directors will feel as much mystified as Rip Van Winkle.

If the Germans are hungry we ought to be firm with them and send them some of the victory bread Friend Wife baked during the late unpleasantness.

It seems to be the happy notion of the Russian bolsheviks that by abolishing the producer they can solve all the troubles of the harassed consumer.

Over 119,000,000 cakes of soap were sent to our overseas forces during the past six months. No wonder they made such a clean record.

It is now officially announced at Tokyo that the recent riots in Japan were caused by the extravagances of the rich. The rich in all lands please take notice.

Life is full of contrasts. While there are thousands of persons here "just crazy to go to France" there are thousands of Americans over there as eager to get away.

A Liberty bond is worth more than a real gold brick or a "gold brick," neither of which pays interest.

Sweethearts of Yankee soldiers will have less to disturb their peace of mind once the boys are well beyond the Rhine.

It is said there is no precedent by which the kaiser can be punished as an individual malefactor for his crimes. But this is a time not so much to study precedents as to create them.

It is greatly to be hoped the peace tonic will stimulate the purchasing power of the dollar.

It is said a suit of clothes costs \$400 in Vienna. We do not know whether to marvel at the high price of clothing in Vienna or the low price of paper.

A supreme court jury has awarded a literary and theatrical agent \$108,339 as a commission for aiding a celebrated movie star. Evidently it costs something to travel the pathway of flickering fame.

MINERS WORTHY OF HIGH PRAISE

Colorado Increased Coal Output Despite Decrease of Working Force.

MEN HAVE WORKED STEADILY

Custom of Frequent Laying Off Largely Abandoned and Individual Efficiency Improved—General Labor News of Interest.

Since the entry of the United States into the world war made the production of coal a subject of national vital interest, coal operators in Colorado and the intelligent leaders among the miners have co-operated in efforts to keep the production up to a maximum. This has been difficult in view of the inroads made upon the working forces by the draft, voluntary enlistments and by inducements offered in other lines of industrial work.

Facing the necessity of mining more coal than ever before with a decreased number of men in the mines, leaders of the industry in the state concentrated their efforts on securing steady work and maximum efficiency from the men. The effort has been distinctly successful.

Through the efforts of local production committees and the appreciation on the part of the miners of the need for more coal, the custom of laying off at frequent intervals has been largely abandoned. Steady work has increased the output per man, and in consequence has raised the tonnage produced in the state. With very few exceptions, Colorado miners realize the responsibility that is placed upon them and are doing their part by working steadily and faithfully.

The miners of the state also have made extremely creditable records in their subscriptions to the various Liberty loans and other contributions to war work funds raised by various organizations.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Regina, Saskatchewan.—The trades and labor council of Regina has endorsed the proposal to hold a western conference of labor to discuss reconstruction and after-the-war problems. A committee consisting of representatives from labor organizations in each of the four Western provinces has the matter in hand. It is proposed to hold the conference at Calgary next February.

Announcement was made at the Monon railroad shops at Lafayette, Ind., that the employees of that establishment would go on an eight-hour working schedule at once. Under the new order all overtime will be cut off so far as it relates to machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, pipelitters, fitters and helpers. The new schedule will reduce the shop men's pay a dollar a day.

Resolutions protesting against the action of the war labor board in ordering the dismissal of 150 woman street railway conductors in Cleveland at the request of the street railway employees' union and calling for the reopening of the case were adopted by the committee on social and industrial construction of the National Woman's Trade Union league.

The novel plea that a shorter workday would provide employment for returning soldiers won a strike conducted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America at New York. The firm which agreed to the reduction is J. Samuels & Bros., 122 Fifth avenue, and the trace brought 1,500 men and women back to work.

Replying to a charge by the national war labor board on December 8 that the Bethlehem Steel company desired to repudiate a system of collective bargaining previously agreed to, E. G. Grace, president of the steel company, issued a statement denying this was so.

Winnipeg labor unions voted on the prohibition question. The brick masons, carpenters, Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railway machinists' unions have voted in favor of legalizing the sale of beer. They voted also for a 5 per cent "kick" in the amber fluid.

The wages of railway telegraphers will not be reduced under any circumstances under the new schedule being prepared by the board of railway wage and working conditions. It was announced at the railway administration at Washington.

A strike said to be unsanctioned by local labor officials was declared at the plant of the Libbey Glass company at Toledo, Ohio, as the result of agitation for nationwide suspension of labor activities to free Thomas J. Mooney.

All Monon railway freight house men at the station at Bedford, Ind., were put on an eight-hour working basis against nine and a half heretofore in force. This reduces their pay, some \$15 and some \$20 a month.

An official message received at Havana from Canagney announces the signing of an agreement by both sides to the Cuban railway strike. The message says traffic will be resumed immediately.

British shipbuilding employers have not yet agreed to the request of the employees regarding the proposed shorter working week after the war.

CAPITAL AND LABOR IN UNITY

Gompers Tells Conference of High Hope for Future of the United States.

Capital and labor met at a conference of the Council on Foreign Relations at New York when Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the assembled capitalists, educators and large employers: "We are in hearty accord in the wonderful possibilities before us, and with the right spirit we are going to work out the problems confronting the American people. The conference was called to discuss 'radical experiments in foreign lands and their influence on investment of American capital.'"

Mr. Gompers was invited to express his opinions on the relations between capital and labor and told the members that organized labor hoped for better relations between employer and employee and "would work with you if you'll permit us." The Federation of Labor, he said, is a constructive organization and wants to aid in solving the problems now before the nation.

IN WORLD OF LABOR

There will be no strike of shipyard workers on the Pacific coast as a protest against the recent Macy wage award, according to union officials here. The officials said the metal trades delegation now in Washington had advised against a strike on the ground that the workers' protest had just been heard by the new board and that it was advisable to await the board's decision.

Lord Curzon, member of the war cabinet, estimates 1,000,000 persons will be out of employment in the next few weeks, owing to cessation of munition work of various kinds. The government, therefore, has decided to expand the staffs of employment exchanges throughout the country to aid in the eventual readjustment of some 10,000,000 persons to peace time conditions.

The strike of 100,000 cotton spinners for an increase of 40 per cent in current wages is in full swing in southeast Lancashire, England. Only a few firms have conceded the men's terms. Fully 50,000 spindles are idle. As the stock of yarns is low the weaving sheds soon will have to close, throwing out of employment an additional 200,000 persons.

A protest against the recommendation of the federal war labor board that women be removed from cars of the Cleveland Railway company by January 3 and a request that the board reopen the case has been forwarded to William H. Taft, joint chairman of the board, by Miss Rose Moriarty, representing the Car Women's association.

Payment of wages in cash and a minimum wage for women's labor are among matters before a conference between executives of the Saskatchewan labor council and the provincial government, held with the view to deciding upon new legislation and amendments to existing legislation in connection with the labor laws of the province.

Precedent was established by the government in the arrest at St. Paul, Minn., of 13 striking telephone employees under the law passed by congress October 31 providing punishment for encroachment on federal controlled telephone property. The prisoners include one woman. They are charged with cutting wires.

By mutual agreement between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the engineering trade unionists, it has been decided that the question of the recognition of shop stewards in the Amalgamated Society of Engineers should be dealt with on a national basis at an early conference.

A minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for women collectors on the lines of the Boston Elevated railway has been fixed by the war labor board. The increase to the women ticket collectors will add about \$60,000 a year to the company's pay roll and will affect 233 women.

It is stated that next season women will be used as grooms and exercise "boys" at all the American race tracks. The United States ordinance department is calling for women for emergency shift hours from 10 to 12 a. m. and from 1 to 5 p. m.

With an exceptional demand for pipe for ship building and oil fields, one of the largest mills at Youngstown is being run one turn daily instead of three because of shortage of labor. Inability to obtain skilled tube mill workers, officials say, is the cause.

The Industrial Workers of the World are preparing the legal steps necessary to ask an appeal from the sentence imposed on W. D. Haywood and some 90 other I. W. W. leaders and members at Chicago last summer.

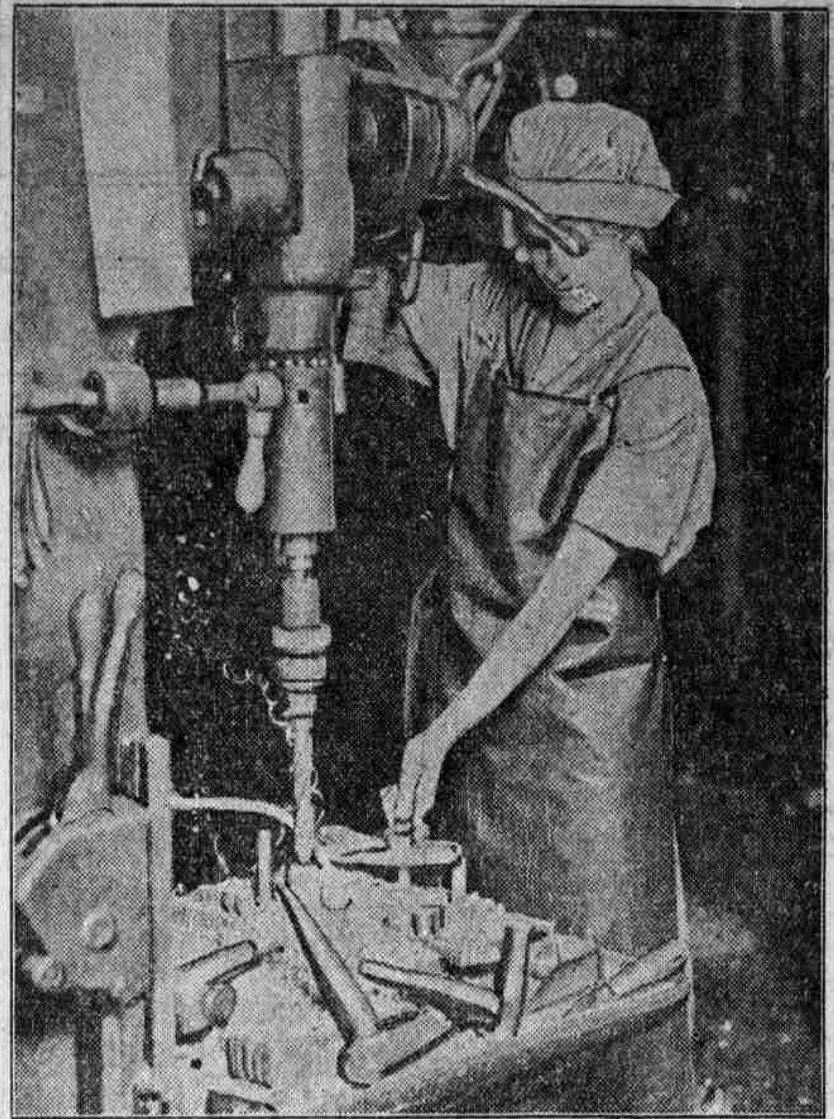
A majority of the members of the Montreal (Can.) fire, police and water departments struck upon the city's refusal to grant an increase in salaries. The clump of public service is practically complete.

The 8,000 men who went on strike at the Bethlehem shipbuilding corporation's plant at Sparrows Point, Md., returned to work, the nonunion employee who was the cause of the walkout having been discharged.

Striking street car men went back to work at Omaha after nine days of idleness. The men returned to work under an order from the war labor board, which promised an adjustment of their complaints.

British engineering and shipbuilding trades unions have asked for an advance in wages of 100 per cent above pre-war rates.

WOMEN ARE GIVING MUCH SATISFACTION AS MECHANICS IN AUTOMOBILE FACTORY



The Photograph Shows a Woman Operating a Drill Press in an Automobile Factory.

The advent of women into the industrial world marks another phase of the changed conditions which the United States and the whole world is undergoing.

At a big plant in Indiana women have been employed for the last six or seven years in the trim-shop and similar departments. They may now be found in many parts of the factory, assembling small parts, operating drill and punch presses, keeping stock records and serving in countless ways on the lighter work.

Women Are Competent.

To see these hundreds of women for the first time, attired in their neat, drab-colored bloomer garments; seriously and competently handling their

tasks in the industrial world, is a revelation.

The workaday clothes worn by the women are businesslike, trim and modest in every way. The upper part is a blouse, with the sleeves buttoning tightly around the wrists to serve as a protection against oil. Similarly, the bloomers are gathered around the ankles as a safeguard against being caught in moving machinery. These clothes are made of tough material.

Workers Are Happy.

All of the woman operatives seem happy and contented in this newer sphere of work. The most satisfactory part of the proposition is the thoroughness and competence with which women are handling the work.

TOP SPEED HARD ON AUTOMOBILES

Rushing Car Over Rough Roads Means More Than Inconvenience of Occupants.

SOME EXAMPLES ARE CITED

Rubber-Shod Wheels Absorb Small Shocks and Deaden Larger Ones—Sledge-Hammer Blows Are Most Destructive.

Hammering a car at top speed over rough roads involves more than inconvenience to the occupants. There is a law of physics which reads that the energy of a moving body varies as the square of its velocity. Just what this means in relation to the rough handling of an automobile can best be explained by a few examples cited by a well-known engineer.

Examples of Velocity.

"Double the speed of a projectile and its capacity for delivering a blow is multiplied by four. Triple the speed and the energy is increased nine times. If one bullet has twice the speed of another bullet of similar shape and weight it will penetrate a target four times as deep. If you drop a weight out of a first-story window it will develop a certain velocity in its fall, but you will have to carry it up three more stories and drop it out of the fourth-story window in order to give it twice the velocity at the time it strikes the ground. If an object falls from a ninth-story window it will be traveling when it strikes the ground at a rate of speed only three times as great as if it fell from the first story, but the blow will be nine times as violent. And, similarly, if the speed of a car is increased from ten to thirty miles an hour, each irregularity in the road will strike a blow nine times as violent as before.

Reckon Increased Velocity.

Engineering problems, which are simple when low speed is involved, become enormously difficult when an increased velocity must be reckoned with. This is the reason railroad trains running eighty or ninety miles an hour have not proved a practical success.

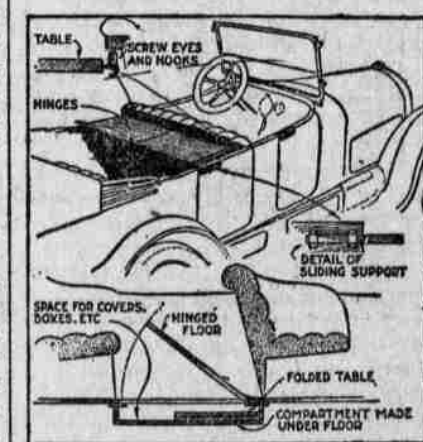
While the automobile has the advantage over the locomotive in that its wheels are shod with rubber which absorbs small shocks and deadens larger ones, it is at a much greater disadvantage with respect to the surface over which it travels. In comparison with the steel rails, the average road is literally a series of hills and valleys.

EXTRA COMPARTMENT PUT IN AUTOMOBILE

Ingenious Method of Stowing Away Luncheon Equipment.

Table Is Handy Feature and When Eating in Car Insects and Other Annoyances Are Avoided—Place for Other Materials.

An ingenious method of construction and manner of stowing a folding table, and other details of luncheon equipment, is used by the owner of a light five-passenger car. The table consists of two nearly square boards, secured together by two strap hinges on the under side. Two metal slides and two screw hooks are provided for setting it up in the rear of the car, as shown, writes G. A. Luers of Washington, D. C., in Popular Mechanics. At the rear of the upper edge of the front



Details and Arrangement of Folding Table.

seat, two screw eyes are secured. A leather strap through them serves as a robe rack. The hooks on the edge of the table are placed through these screw eyes, and the slides are extended, resting on the doors. The slides are wooden strips set in sheet-metal straps, fastened to the under side of the table.

Under the rear floor of the car is a shallow container, and the floor boards have been cut out and fastened together to form a cover. The compartment accommodates the table when folded, and also other materials. The preference for eating in the car arose because of insects and other annoyances, when the luncheon is spread upon the ground.

AVERAGE MAN WANTS LIGHT

Automobile That Is Not Too Heavy on Purse Is Most Desirable—At Same Time Speedy.

What the average man wants is an automobile that is light on the purse to begin with and to continue with—light on tires, light on fuel consumption, and at the same time the best thing on wheels to light out with.

GOV. RYE ASKS AID FOR THE NEAR EAST

Chief Executive of the State Issues Proclamation For Contributions To Nation-Wide Relief Fund.

Nashville.—Governor Tom C. Rye expressed himself as heartily in favor of the work of the American committee for relief in the near east and issued a proclamation setting aside the week of Jan. 12 as the time for everyone in the state to contribute to the relief fund of \$300,000 for Tennessee. This is the Volunteer state's part of the \$30,000,000 fund that will be raised at the same time throughout the United States.

All this money goes to relieving the distress of millions of unfortunates in the western Asiatic countries. All expenses of management, clerical labor and transporting this fund to the scene of need are met by subscriptions received from channels other than during the campaign of Jan. 12 to 15.

Following is the governor's proclamation:

"Victorious peace has come to our national cause, bringing with it great cause for rejoicing. At the same time there is good reason for sober thought for the citizens of Tennessee. We, here in America, rejoice because we know German oppression will never again threaten us; we rejoice because our men are coming home; we rejoice because our losses have not been very heavy compared with the losses of our allies; and we rejoice because the enemy has not ravaged our land.

"Although America's losses have been least of all, it has gained equally with all allied countries in the victory. The freedom which has not cost us heavily in comparison to others has cost many peoples their life blood. Their lands have been devastated of homes and industry and the mainstay of their prosperity gone with the death of their young manhood.

"We are the only nation with sufficient food and funds to administer to the distress of these countries which are so greatly in need of our help. The needs of France, Belgium and Italy can be reached through governmental relief measures and are being attended by our government as well as the governments of all the allies. To reach the millions of unfortunates in the near east it is necessary to depend on the succor of voluntary organizations. The American committee for relief in the near east endorsed by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing has attempted to raise during the week of Jan. 12 to 19 \$30,000,000 to keep the 3,000,000 destitute of the near east from dying of starvation, and Tennessee is asked to give only one one-hundredth of this \$30,000,000. "Word comes from the near east that people fall dead daily from want and the need is constantly growing worse.

"This section is backward in every respect and is contaminated with disease. The Armenians, the industrious people of the near east, have been massacred and deported by the Turks at German instigation, so that the progress of the whole section will be greatly delayed, yet from this part of the world many future American citizens will come, and much will depend on our efforts now to help them become healthy, vigorous individuals when they come to America.

"Therefore, I, Tom C. Rye, governor of the commonwealth of Tennessee, do set aside the week of Jan. 12 to 19 as a time every citizen shall give thought to the needs of the unfortunates in the near east and shall contribute as generously as he has goods. We can not refuse to give now because we have already given. Distress in the world is so great that it can be relieved only by unwearied giving. And nowhere is distress greater than in the near east.

"The \$30,000,000 which the American committee for relief in the near east asks the people of the United States to contribute is to be used for feeding, clothing and putting back on a self-supporting basis the 4,000,000 Armenian and Syrian refugees. It is imperative that Tennessee's full quota of \$300,000 shall be raised. If anything less than the full amount is raised some of the needy cases can not be cared for, and must be turned away to die.

"I ask the people of this state, as they are grateful for victory and desirous that America shall do her just share in relieving the distress which has grown out of the war, to give unstintingly to the campaign of the American committee for relief in the near east that the relief program which this estimable organization has worked out may be executed in full.

"Signed by me at Nashville on the 26th day of December, 1918.

"TOM C. RYE, Governor."

By the Governor: IKE B. STEVENS, Secretary of State.

Huntingdon.—Ervin Vawter and Henry C. Hill have leased the Huntingdon light and water plant from the town and will take charge and operate it on Jan. 1. The lease is for a period of three years.

..... Trezevant.—Corp. Elber E. Brooks last week returned from France. A warm welcome was accorded him as he alighted from the train. Corp. Brooks is the first Trezevant boy to return from France. He is wearing a distinguished service cross awarded him by Gen. Pershing for bravery.